

Kentucky Academic Standards (KAS) for Reading & Writing Composition Element Definitions, Grades 6-12

Clarity: how the writer establishes a controlling idea and focuses on the prompt/task throughout the composition
Coherence: how the writer links ideas, paragraphs, sentences and words to create a smooth flow of information/thoughts for the reader
Both Clarity and Coherence require the writer to anticipate the needs of the audience and to adhere to the norms of the mode of writing identified in the prompt/task. All thoughts and ideas should be focused toward achieving the goals of the prompt/task.
Counterclaims: how the writer acknowledges opposing arguments, making claim(s) to offset and rebut opposing claim(s) t is essential for the writer to anticipate and negate opposing arguments to create counterclaims.
*Although counterclaims appear in grades 7-12 <i>Kentucky Academic Standards for Reading and Writing,</i> Composition 1, grade 6 students are expected to begin acknowledging opposing claims as a foundational piece leading to the full shift into creating counterclaims in grade 7.
Support: how the writer develops all components of the prompt/task with evidence, reasoning, details and/or descriptions
Sourcing: how the writer cites, quotes and/or paraphrases evidence or ideas from provided or researched texts
Organization: how the writer builds an overall structure for the composition by sequencing ideas, evidence, details and/or descriptions to communicate and to make sense to the reader
Language: how the writer uses appropriate word choice to enhance the composition by creating and adhering to a task-appropriate tone, voice and writing style
Conventions: how the writer uses Standard English grammar, usage, spelling, capitalization and punctuation to communicate

KDE:OTL:DPS:KP